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UTAH MINES GOING AT SEVENTY-ONE PER CENT

LABOR SHORTAGE IS ALMOST UNMENTIONABLE.

Production of Coal the Country Over More Than Fifty-One Millions of Tons Ahead of Last Year At This Time—Losses Due to Labor Conditions Falling Off Everywhere.

Correspondence The Sun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—Production of bituminous coal fell off sharply during the week ended October 24. The total output, including lignite and coal coked, is estimated at 11,340,000 net tons, an increase when compared with the preceding week of five hundred and six thousand tons or 4.3 per cent. For the first time since the daymen's strike of last August the 1920 production has fallen off. Up to last Thursday, September 30th, holdings were proceeding at a rate in excess of the preceding week, but on Friday and Saturday they declined sharply. Analysis of the reports of the railroads shows that the decrease centered in the fields north of the Ohio and Potomac. Loadings on Monday and Tuesday of last week show an increase over the corresponding days of the two weeks preceding. Production during the first two hundred and thirty-four days of this year was 404,114,000 net tons. For the week ending September 25th the Utah mines produced 71.8 of full capacity with total losses from all causes given as 28.2 per cent. Transportation disability amounted to 18.6 per cent, labor shortage, 0.8, and mine disability, 8.8 per cent. The year 1920 is about thirteen million tons behind 1917 and about forty-five and a quarter million tons behind 1918, but is fifty-one and a third million tons ahead of 1919. In this connection it should be remembered that production during 1918 exceeded consumption and provided for a net addition to consumer stocks by the end of the year of approximately thirty million tons. In 1919 the conditions were reversed. Consumption exceeded production and there was a net draft on stocks of perhaps forty million tons for the year.

Increasing Production.

The week of September 25th was one of increasing production. The total output—11,854,000 tons—was the largest in any week since last January. As a result the percentage of fulltime capacity realized in actual output increased from 63.6 to 64.5. The increase was made possible in part by improved car supply in certain districts, but to a greater extent by cessation of labor disturbances. The average loss attributed to labor over the country as a whole declined from 10.4 to 9.2 per cent. There was a reduction in labor losses, both in the Middle West and in the East. In Illinois the loss due to labor shortage and strikes combined decreased from 8.0 to 5.8 per cent, and in Iowa from 14.0 to 8.0 per cent. The strike in the unionized fields of Western Kentucky continued with little change. Half the capacity of that region was closed. Of the Eastern fields three reported serious losses attributed to labor. The deadlock in the Kenora-Thacker district continued with two-thirds of the capacity shut down. In Virginia the loss attributed by the operators to labor shortage declined slightly—from 21.5 to 17.2 per cent. No marked change occurred in Alabama. Reports were received from one hundred and forty-eight mines in that state, which produced 247,000 tons of coal out of a present capacity of 348,000 tons. On the average, the running time of these one hundred and forty-eight mines was 71 per cent of fulltime. The loss ascribed to labor was 23.5 per cent, a slight decrease as compared with the figure for the preceding week, which amounted to 28.1 per cent. In addition to the loss of potential production caused by actually closing down mines, there was a further loss—the extent of which is not known—caused by the absence of laborers at other mines which continued to work short-handed.

Orders Are Proliferating.

There was no evidence in the mine reports of a cessation in the very active demand for coal. Not an operator in the entire country reported loss of working time for lack of orders. That car supply improved is shown by the increase in the tonnage of coal loaded. Measured in terms of per cent of fulltime closed down for lack of cars, however, the showing was slightly less favorable than during the preceding week because of the greater demand for cars as mines formerly affected

by labor disturbances returned to work. On the average the loss attributable to transportation disability—including car shortages, derailments, congestion at gateways, and all other causes acting to curtail the supply of cars at the mine—was 21.9 per cent. The car supply improved in some districts and grew less adequate in others. There was an improvement in Indiana, Northern Ohio, Southern West Virginia—both high and low volatile—except the Logan field, Virginia and probably much of Central Pennsylvania. In Western Pennsylvania, Northern West Virginia, Eastern Kentucky and most of the fields west of the Mississippi the car supply either underwent no change or grew less adequate. An increase in the transportation loss in Illinois was more than offset by a decrease in losses due to labor and other causes, so that the net effect was an increase in running time.

Coke and Anthracite.

The week ended October 24 found the production of anthracite back on a normal basis. Shipments were reported by the nine principal carriers at 35,132 cars, indicating a total production—including mine fuel and sales to local trade—amounting to 1,804,000 net tons. The output in the last full week before the strike, August 22d to 28th, was 1,818,000 tons. The preliminary reports indicate that production continued normal on the first three days of the last week. The output of beehive coke decreased twenty-two thousand tons during the week ended October 24. Preliminary estimates place the total production for the week at 380,000 net tons as against 402,000 during the preceding week. The decrease centered in the Connellsville region, where the production declined from 292,540 to 190,180 tons. In comparison with the corresponding week of 1919, however, the present output shows a marked increase, for beginning on September 23d, last year, the demand for coke was curtailed by the steel strike. The cumulative production of beehive coke from January 1, 1920, to date, has amounted to 16,975,000 tons, an increase of 1,278,000 tons over 1919. Total production of anthracite is reported at 2,500,000 tons, a decrease when compared with 1918 of 11.0 per cent. The decrease occurred almost entirely in the steam sizes and was most marked in the case of the washery product. The product obtained by dredging increased. The number of men employed rose from 147,121 to 154,650, largely as a result of demobilization. The average number of days worked was two hundred and sixty-six.

Vessel Fuel Increases.

No recovery in the dumpings at Lake Erie ports was reported during the week ended October 24. The total handled was 882,573 tons and of which 840,330 was cargo coal and 42,243 vessel fuel. Although the vessel fuel increased, the cargo decreased slightly and the result was a decrease of 6141 tons in the total. Dumpings in the corresponding week of 1918 were 1,157,000 tons and in 1919 they were 720,000 tons. The total cumulative lake movement from the opening of the season now stands at 15,740,000 tons as against 22,822,000 in 1918 and 19,174,000 in 1919. The year 1920 is thus still falling behind 1918, but is slowly overtaking 1919. It is over seven million tons behind 1918 and still is nearly three and a half million tons behind 1919.

The movement to tide increased again during the week ended October 24. The total number of cars dumped at the five Atlantic coal ports was 26,361, the largest in any week since August 14th. Dumpings decreased slightly at Philadelphia, but increased at all the other ports, particularly at New York.

PRICE CITY COUNCIL ACCEPTS COLTON PIPELINE

Mayor Leroy A. McGee and all the members of the city council except Gomer P. Peacock were present at the special meeting Monday evening last when the Colton Springs water pipeline was accepted. Two members of the advisory committee, ex-Mayor George A. Wootton and Toke Whitmore, were also there. Stans, Zeas and Raikos, the contractors, were voted \$1298 as damages to the line during construction by reason of delays to material and the like, four hundred dollars for insurance premiums and a balance of \$9228.55, making a total of \$10,926.55. City Recorder Okey was ordered to draw them a warrant for \$3404.70, all of the funds available at this time in the waterworks construction fund. It is presumed the balance will be paid when the additional bonds are voted on October 29th, next. This balance totals \$7521.85. This disposed of the council then extended a vote of thanks to the con-

WHAT THE LEAGUE HAS REALLY ACCOMPLISHED

DR. FRANK GRANE
In October (1920) Current Opinion.

Yet when all is done that can be done with a program based on The Hague plan, there will still be the league of nations actually in existence and, as the Springfield Republican reminds us, already effective as an international organizing force. Somehow, observes the Republican, "The Hague plan, if it shall prove the acceptable plan for the United States, must needs find a way to be absorbed into the present league of nations or itself to absorb that league." To the Harding pronouncement that the league of nations is "a failure and a wreck beyond the possibility of repair" and to the Lodge characterization of it as "a battered hulk," Raymond D. Foelker gives an illustrating summary in the New York Times of what the league has done in seven months of its existence. Briefly:

It is now composed of thirty-nine member nations, representing seven-eighths of the people of the globe. Practically all the nations of the world have joined it except the United States, Russia, Mexico and the ex-enemy countries. It seems probable that Germany and Austria will be admitted at the meeting of the league to be held at Geneva in November. The council of the league has held sessions in London, Paris, Rome and San Sebastian; the international labor conference of the league met at Washington; the international seamen's conference of the league at Geneva; the jurists' committee at The Hague; the international health conference at London; the international ports and waterways conference at Paris; the armaments commission at San Sebastian. The financial conference will soon meet at Brussels and the transit conference at Barcelona.

The armaments commission of the league (provided for by Art. IX of the covenant) has been organized and is now at work on the beginnings of a plan of universal disarmament for submission to the nations of the world. Obviously, the United States is not represented on this commission. A permanent mandates commission has been appointed, as provided for in Art. XXII of the covenant, to supervise the administration of the territories and peoples freed from German and Turkish rule. The application of this new principle is vitally important to us, not only from the standpoint of freedom of trade for American commerce, but still more from the standpoint of establishing a system of justice which will prevent backward countries from becoming the tinderbox of future wars.

The plans for a permanent court of international justice have been completed and are ready for submission to the assembly of the league at its meeting in November. Elihu Root served as a member of this particular subdivision of the league. The council will place before the assembly in November the proposal for a joint committee to work out the plans and principles of economic blockade as the strongest guarantee of world peace and the greatest restraint on a bandit nation that the countries of the world have ever agreed to put into effect.

The financial conference now in session is the most important international gathering since the conference of Versailles. The league has brought together a mass of information on world economic matters such as has never been available before. Singlehanded in Poland, with funds provided by its members, the league is fighting the typhus epidemic, doing its best to keep back from the rest of the world the flood of this fearful scourge. The estimated cost of this work is \$15,000,000. The United States has no part in the financing.

The league is undertaking the task of assisting the half million prisoners of war—Russians, Germans, Poles, etc.—in many countries. It is estimated that a hundred thousand of these men will be returned to their homes before Christmas.

The league has established an international health office, a bureau to fight the international exploitation of opium and other drugs, and a division to suppress the international trade in women and girls.

ARGUMENTS IN TWO CASES IN UTAH SUPREME COURT

At the opening session of the supreme court of Utah for the October term, last Monday, the appeal of J. H. (Hank) Stewart from conviction on a criminal charge in the Duchesne county district court was submitted on brief. Stewart is a former resident of Price and the Nine Mile section. The cases argued were those of Elias Brady against George F. McGonagle, state engineer, in which the state appeals, and the Spring Canyon Coal company and others against the industrial commission of Utah, in which the company is appealing.

The last mentioned case involves the amount of benefits to be paid for temporary total or partial disability, when a specific sum for the injury is mentioned in the workmen's compensation law. The commission allows the usual disability period in addition to the amount named in the law. The insurance carrier for the coal company believes this is not contemplated in the law.

One dealer in Bloomington, Ill., was so worried over his inability to secure coal for his customers that he committed suicide. That, however, may not be so bad. It saves him the annoyance of freezing to death later on.

MONEY SPENT IN CARBON COUNTY ON STATE ROADS

The sum of \$5,424,184.00 was spent by the state of Utah, under supervision of the state road commission during the year ending November 30, 1919, according to a statement just prepared by Joseph Ririe, state auditor. Of this amount \$640,000.35 was contributed by the counties themselves, in the form of state road taxes.

There was apportioned from the bond funds to the various counties, and to contingent, equipment and Lincoln highway funds a total of \$2,551,262.21. The Lincoln Highway association contributed \$125,000 and the federal government on federal aid projects a total that year of \$4,147,921.64.

Carbon county contributed \$18,311.68 and issued in road bonds \$107,000. Road work is going on to the south from Price and from this city to Castle Gate at state and county expense.

BUT ONE CRIMINAL CASE ON THE EMERY CALENDAR

Judge George Christensen and Court Reporter Frank M. Alder arrived at Price Tuesday evening from Sanpete county and after stopping over night at the Savoy left Wednesday morning for Castle Dale, where district court for Emery county convened that forenoon with but one criminal case on the trial calendar. That is the token of Castle Dale against Joseph and Lee Tattion and John V. Hentzmann, for selling intoxicating liquors and an automobile a few months ago. Lee Tattion, one of the defendants, was at the time shot and slightly wounded by Marshal Seely while resisting arrest. The law and motion and trial calendar have seventeen cases to be heard. It is expected court will be concluded by late tomorrow (Saturday) evening. Several attorneys from Price are in attendance.

MONTANA'S QUARANTINES AGAINST UTAH'S PRODUCTS

Notice has been sent to Harold H. Hapth, state crops and pests commissioner, that Montana is very insistent in its weed quarantine against Utah graingrowers. Those who send grains, cereals or other farm produce, including fruits and vegetables, into Montana from this state which is not properly inspected will have it returned, according to the word received by Hapth last Monday.

DEATH OF HIS WIFE PREVENTS THE COMING TO CARBON COUNTY OF SECRETARY WILSON

Mon. William B. Wilson, secretary of labor in the cabinet of President Woodrow Wilson, was to have made two or three speeches in Carbon county yesterday afternoon and last evening at Castle Gate, Helper and Price. However, word came to Neil M. Madison, county chairman, on Saturday last that the gentleman's dates in Utah and Idaho had been cancelled because of the serious illness of his wife at Washington, D. C., and that he was then hurrying from the West to her bedside. Last Wednesday afternoon's newspapers carried this Associated Press dispatch from the national capital:

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—Mrs. Agnes Williamson Wilson, the invalid wife of Secretary of Labor Wilson, died early today. She had been an invalid for ten years as a result of a paralytic stroke. Mrs. Wilson was born at Mary Hill, Scotland, December 27, 1850, and came to America with her parents two years later. She married in 1883 and became the mother of eleven children, nine of whom survive. Funeral services will be held from the Wilson residence here Thursday and interment will be at Blossburg, Pa., the Wilson home.

Secretary Wilson is himself a coal miner and his coming here was looked forward to with much interest by local democrats, the state committee and the miners of the district themselves. The sudden taking of his wife of course cancels all his speaking engagements during the present campaign.

UTAH'S JUNIOR SENATOR HONORED BY ZION GREEKS

Senator William H. King was the guest of honor yesterday evening at the democratic rally of the Salt Lake City Greek colony. He was presented with a gold watch by the Greek colony for his attitude in the senate for Greece. A series of addresses coupled with a musical program featured the meeting. Senator King comes to Carbon county next week to deliver several campaign speeches and will be heard Sunday afternoon at the Greek Orthodox church at Price. He is assured of a large audience from all the camps. Accompanying him will be Thomas N. Taylor, the democratic nominee for governor, whose home is at Provo. Senator King and Taylor are to speak at Wallington next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and at Sunnyside at 8 o'clock of the evening. Their talks will be on the league of nations at both places. Congressman James H. Mays and W. R. Wallace are to speak at Hixson this (Friday) evening.

UTAH'S GOVERNOR NAMES LEAGUE OF NATIONS DAY

In order that Americans may learn the details of the league of nations covenant, a plan has been proposed in New York City that a day be set apart to study the document. A message was received last Wednesday to Governor Simon Bamberger asking that he proclaim next Sunday, October 24th, as the day which should be set apart for this purpose. The committee at New York, headquarters consists of A. Lawrence Lowell, Hamilton Holt, Oscar Straus, Frank Crane, Carrie Chapman Catt, Irving Fisher, Davis Schenck and Edwin Davis. It was said at the office of Governor Bamberger that the request will be complied with. The message received by the governor reads:

"The meeting of the covenant of the league of nations is the great issue of the campaign. In order that the American people may know for themselves what the covenant contains, we respectfully urge the governors of all states to proclaim Sunday, October 24th, as League of Nations Day, and to invite the people on that day to read the covenant in their homes and in other places. This will contribute to an understanding of the document and make possible an intelligent vote."

HE THINKS WOMEN SHOULD HOLD POLITICS AS SACRED

Before a large audience at the reception given last Monday afternoon at Salt Lake City by the democratic women, Senator William H. King made the plea that women should hold politics as a sacred obligation. "Politics means social justice and righteousness," he declared. "The democrats of this year have an issue that rises above the average. We are fighting for the triumph of righteousness—new throughout the world—the ending of war with all its horrors. They tell us we cannot prevent war, but we are doing it in this country. Disputes between states and municipalities are settled by courts. Why cannot the same be done between nations? It can be done and it will be done. The women of America will aid in bringing about this great reform."

TEN PAGES

THE WEATHER

The Sun Special Service.
DENVER, Colo., Oct. 16, 7:55 a. m.—Fair and warmer in the south. Local rains in north portion tonight. Fair Saturday.

For that good printing, The Sun.

KILLED BY OVERTURNING CAR

Accident Occurs on the Road Going to Castle Dale.

Mrs. Lydia A. Hall of Price was instantly killed about a mile and a half south of this city last Monday evening when an automobile being driven by her husband overturned. She suffered internal injuries as well as having her skull fractured. A brother, Irvin Hustain, of Hayden in the Utah Basin country was painfully though not dangerously injured. The brother came to Price that day and had purchased the car new. The party went out the road towards Castle Dale. They were returning to Price when the accident happened. A fire was thrown in an effort to make a quick turn out near Drunkard Wash. Deceased was the wife of James A. Hall, an employee of the local post-office. They spent the summer up on Gordon Creek, where he was one of a surveying party for the National Fuel company, which is opening up some coal properties in that section of the country. Mrs. Hall was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Hustain of Hayden and had been married about six months. After the accident the husband rushed to this city for help, but his life was extinct before a doctor arrived.

Occupants of the car say it turned over twice. Hustain was dragged fifteen to twenty feet. The body of Mrs. Hall was taken to Hayden for funeral services and burial.

CARRIERS PRESENTING ONE SIDE OF THE CONTROVERSY

Official documents have been received by the Utah public utilities commission giving in full the stand of the railway carriers who have appealed from the decision of the state commission to the interstate commerce commission in the matter of increased tariffs. This was in the case where the Utah commission refused to allow the carriers to advance the rates on coal and low grade ores and passenger fares beyond the three-cent-a-mile limit within the state.

The carriers contend that the increase granted them by the interstate commission was based upon allowing them a profit of 6 per cent on their investment. The combined railroad revenues in the United States, the carriers claim, is \$12,500,000,000 and the Western and the Mountain Pacific groups represent a valuation of about \$8,100,000,000. Utah is in the latter group.

CARBON COUNTY ITALIANS CELEBRATE COLUMBUS DAY

More than five hundred persons from Carbon county participated in the Italian American club's celebration of Columbus Day at Price on Tuesday last. The parade formed at the club's rooms at the basement of the Catholic church and marched down Eighth street to the west of the Savoy Hotel and from there to City Park pavilion. The Sunnyside band of twenty pieces furnished the music for the day. At City Park there were talks by Mayor Leroy A. McGee, Rev. Ralph C. Jones, Carl E. Macmillan, president of the school board, and George M. Miller of the local chamber of commerce. All had good words to say of the Italians of Carbon county, Eastern Utah, and the state on their industry and patriotism.

The United States department of agriculture has arranged for an interchange of cereal seed with Korea through the Japanese government.